

# Revisão Bimestral

1.º bimestre

## Inglês

Livro do Professor

1.ª e 2.ª séries do Ensino Médio





### AULA 1

#### 1 Complete:

##### Possessive Adjectives

##### Possessive Pronouns

My

Mine

Your

Yours

His

His

Her

Hers

Its

Its

Our

Ours

Your

Yours

Their

Theirs

#### 2 Use the correct Possessive in the sentences below. Use all possibilities.

- I don't know where my new book is.
- I have my own ideas and you have yours.
- They brought their own dictionaries.
- I lost my money and she lost hers.
- This is Helen's book and that is mine/yours/his.
- Let Susan finish her exercise while I finish mine.
- Is this dictionary yours, Peter?
- Everybody has his own likes and dislikes.
- Bob is taller than her. (ela)
- I brought my pencil and they brought theirs.
- The bird built its nest on the top of that old tree.
- Boys, are these pens yours?

m) Someone left his booklet on my table.

n) My friends asked to borrow my bike because theirs was broken.

#### 3 Complete:

- Bobby and Helen love their grandparents. (seus)
- Ours is the largest house in the neighborhood. (Nossa)
- "Is this book yours?" (seu) "No, it is hers." (dela)
- Our (Nosso) new flat is more beautiful than hers. (dela)
- He must study very much because he wants to be a doctor. My sister wants to be a dentist. (Minha)
- My house was so old that nobody wanted to buy it. (Minha)
- This purse isn't mine (minha). It belongs to Natalie. It is hers. (dela)

#### 4 Rewrite the sentences below according to the example.

"This is my book. This book is mine."

- This is her car. This car is hers.
- That is our old friend. That old friend is ours.
- This is his new machine. That new machine is his.
- Those are their dollars. Those dollars are theirs.

#### 5 Choose the best Possessive Adjective or Possessive Pronoun in each sentence below.

- I see that one of your colleagues has had an accident. (yours/your/mine/theirs/ours)
- It is one of my habits to get up early. (mine/yours/hers/my/theirs)
- It was one of my father's favorite expressions. (mine/yours/hers/my/theirs)



d) Any of her ideas would be welcome. (mine/hers/theirs/her/ours)

e) I've seen all John's drawings; now I want to see one of yours, Bob. (yours/your/her/our/their)

6 Complete with the missing possessives.

a) That's not Bob's coat. His is a blue one.

b) Open your books, boys and girls!

c) Everybody has to study very much to get success in life, because everybody has his own goal. George, what is your main goal in life?

d) Charlie is not sure of his opinions.

e) Beth is going to the movies with a friend of hers.

f) The baby is sucking its finger.

g) The child broke its toys last week.

7 Turn into English.

a) Meus documentos estão no meu bolso; onde estão os teus?

My documents are in my pocket, where are yours?

b) Nossa casa é a mais bonita da cidade. Você concorda ou não?

Our house is the most beautiful in the city. Do you agree or not?

c) Eu fiz o meu dever de casa e Beth fez o dela.

I did my homework and Beth did hers.

d) Um dos meus tios trouxe aquele relógio da China.

One of my uncles / An uncle of mine brought that watch from China.

e) Todos os amigos do meu pai são italianos.

All my father's friends are from Italy.

f) Todos têm suas preferências.

Everybody has his likes and dislikes.

### Exercícios-Tarefa

Choose the best answer to the questions below.

1 A child should learn how to respect            parents.

a) his    b) her    c) its    d) it    e) theirs

**Resolução:**

A palavra "parents" é um substantivo. Portanto, só pode ser antecedida por um pronome possessivo adjetivo.

**Resposta: C**

2 A tooth of            is broken, driving her mad.

a) his    b) hers    c) it    d) their    e) my

**Resolução:**

"One of her teeth" corresponde a "A tooth of hers"

**Resposta: B**

3 Everybody should bring            own pencil.

a) her    b) hers    c) his    d) theirs    e) them

**Resolução:**

Everybody/somebody/someone tem como pronome correspondente "his".

**Resposta: C**

4 They went on holiday with three friends of           .

a) their    b) her    c) theirs    d) my    e) your

**Resolução:**

"Three of their friends" tem como correspondente "three friends of theirs".

**Resposta: C**

5            is the most beautiful garden in the block.

a) our    b) their    c) your    d) ours    e) my

**Resolução:**

Poderíamos completar a lacuna com "Our garden", mas para evitar redundância utiliza-se o pronome possessivo "Ours".

**Resposta: D**

### AULA 2

1 How can I say in English?

a) lado esquerdo: left side

b) cérebro: brain



c) corpo: body

d) vaso sanguíneo: blood vessel

e) fluir: to flow

f) coração: heart

g) pele: skin

h) ossos: bones

i) substituir: to replace

j) cerca de: about

k) dois terços: two thirds

l) calorias: calories

m) queimar: to burn

**2** Put into English.

a) Quando você se movimenta, seu corpo utiliza unidades de energia chamadas calorias.

When you move, your body uses units of energy called calories.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) O lado esquerdo do seu cérebro controla o lado direito do seu corpo.

The left side of your brain controls the right side of your body.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Ela pretende visitar seus avós no seu tempo de folga.

She intends to visit her grandparents in her spare time.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Ela começou a fazer dieta há 3 anos.

She started dieting three years ago.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Quantos anos você tem?

How old are you?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3** What is the opposite of:

a) Sick: healthy

b) Bad: good

c) Slow: fast

d) Short: tall

e) To start: to finish

f) Right: wrong

g) Easy: difficult, hard

h) Truth: lie

i) Profits: losses

**4** Match the columns.

- |               |     |                |
|---------------|-----|----------------|
| 1) quiz       | (e) | a) camada      |
| 2) big toe    | (h) | b) barra       |
| 3) layer      | (a) | c) dois terços |
| 4) bone       | (g) | d) saudável    |
| 5) healthy    | (d) | e) teste       |
| 6) bar        | (b) | f) rapidamente |
| 7) fast       | (f) | g) osso        |
| 8) two-thirds | (c) | h) dedão do pé |

**5** Mixed exercises.

a) Give a synonym for **costly**: expensive

b) Write the opposite of **costly**: cheap

c) The plural form for **foot**: feet

d) The singular form for **children**: child

e) The feminine of **son** is: daughter

f) The opposite of **male** is: female

g) How can I say "doença" in English? sickness/illness/disease/ailment

h) **Threat** is the same as: menace

i) **Spare time** is the same as: free time

j) In Portuguese, **College** means: faculdade

k) How can I say "colegial" in English? high school

**6** Write the Simple Past and the Past Participle of the following verbs and translate them.

a) to start, started, startd = começar



- b) to take, took , taken = levar  
 c) to find, found , found = achar  
 d) to give, gave , given = dar

**7** Complete with **also**, **too** or **either**.

- a) She is also my friend.  
 b) She is my friend too.  
 c) She isn't my friend either.  
 d) They never tell the truth either.  
 e) He also likes pop music.  
 f) He likes pop music too.  
 g) She also speaks English.  
 h) She speaks English too.  
 i) She doesn't speak English either.  
 j) Peter also knows the truth.  
 k) Mary and John are also teachers.  
 l) Everybody is from Brazil too.  
 m) Everybody is also from Brazil.

**8** Translate the underlined words or expressions in each sentence.

- a) You can try again if you want to. ( tentar )  
 b) John will be tried next month. ( será julgado )  
 c) I tried to use the cell phone last week. ( tentei )  
 d) Give me one more try. ( chance )

#### Exercícios-Tarefa:

**1** Don't confound the following verbs.

To find= \_\_\_\_\_

To fund= \_\_\_\_\_

To found= \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following sentences with the verbs translated above:

- a) The research was \_\_\_\_\_ by the tobacco industry. (funded)  
 b) He has \_\_\_\_\_ a very good solution for his problem. (found)

c) This church was \_\_\_\_\_ by a very important priest. (founded)

#### Resolução:

Apenas a tradução dada.

to find: achar, to fund: financiar, to found: fundar

Respostas: a) funded b) found c) founded

**2** All of the following alternatives mean "doença" in English, except one. Which one?

- a) illness c) sickness e) malady  
 b) disease d) menace

#### Resolução:

menace = threat = ameaça

Resposta: D

**3** Traduza:

- a) siblings: \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) drug: \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) space shuttle mission: \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) research: \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) shoulder: \_\_\_\_\_  
 f) chest: \_\_\_\_\_  
 g) thumb: \_\_\_\_\_  
 h) knee: \_\_\_\_\_  
 i) elbow: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Resolução:

- a) irmãos  
 b) remédio, droga  
 c) missão espacial  
 d) pesquisa  
 e) ombro  
 f) peito, tórax  
 g) polegar  
 h) joelho  
 i) cotovelo





### AULA 1

**1** Complete with **she** or **her** the sentences below:

- a) Peter is taller than her.  
 b) Peter is taller than she is.

**2** Complete with the right degree using Comparatives or Superlatives of Superiority:

- a) São Paulo is hotter (hot) than Santa Catarina.  
 b) Manaus is the hottest (hot) place in Brazil.  
 c) In your opinion, who is the best (good) and the worst (bad) soccer player in your country?  
 d) Mary is becoming fatter (fat).  
 e) Peter is getting taller and taller (tall).  
 f) Fred is becoming thinner (thin).  
 g) What is the most charming (charming) girl in your classroom?  
 h) Do you think that Geography is easier (easy) than History?  
 i) Prices in São Paulo are higher (high) than in Santos.  
 j) This restaurant is not so expensive. In fact, it is the cheapest (cheap) restaurant in town.  
 k) My father is the wisest (wise) person that I know.  
 l) Girls are shyer (shy) than boys.  
 m) Beth is more beautiful (beautiful) than Suely.  
 n) John is the niciest (nice) person in the city.  
 o) Do you think that health and happiness are more important (important) than money?  
 p) Does your mother think that Campinas is more peaceful (peaceful) than São Paulo?

**3** Turn into English:

- a) Ela está ficando cada vez mais bonita.  
She is becoming more and more beautiful.  
 b) Peter está se tornando cada vez mais rico.  
Peter is becoming richer and richer.  
 c) O Brasil está se tornando cada vez mais poderoso.  
Brazil is getting more and more powerful.  
 d) A vida em Londres está ficando cada vez mais cara.  
Life in London is becoming more and more expensive.  
 e) Quanto mais cedo sairmos, melhor.  
The sooner we leave, the better.  
 f) Quanto mais tarde sairmos, pior.  
The later we leave, the worse.  
 g) Quanto menos você estudar, pior.  
The less you study, the worse.  
 h) Jane está de dieta. Ela está ficando cada vez mais magra.  
Jane is on a diet. She is becoming thinner and thinner.  
 i) Eu tenho três irmãos. Meu irmão mais velho é advogado.  
I have three brothers. My oldest brother is a lawyer.
- 4** Complete:
- a) It's becoming harder and harder to find a job in São Paulo.  
 b) Traveling is becoming more and more expensive.  
 c) The weather is becoming hotter and hotter here.  
 d) The more expensive the hotel, the better the service.  
 e) The longer the phone call, the more you have to pay.  
 f) Which is the best / worst student among them?



## Exercícios-Tarefa

Assinale a alternativa correta:

1 The more you study English, \_\_\_\_\_

- a) the best
- b) the better
- c) the worst
- d) the good
- e) the bad

**Resolução:**

Quanto mais você estudar, melhor. Good, better, the best.

**Resposta: B**

2 The child is getting \_\_\_\_\_

- a) shier and shier
- b) more shy
- c) shyer and shyer
- d) shiest and shy
- e) the more shy

**Resolução:**

A criança está ficando cada vez mais tímida.

**Resposta: C**

3 The more I see you, \_\_\_\_\_ I love you.

- a) more
- b) the more
- c) the most
- d) less
- e) more and more

**Resolução:**

Quanto mais vejo você, mais eu lhe amo.

**Resposta: B**

4 It is too noisy here. Can we go somewhere \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a) quietest
- b) quieter
- c) most quiet
- d) more and more quiet
- e) more quieter

**Resolução:**

Está barulhento demais aqui. Podemos ir a algum lugar mais silencioso?

**Resposta: B**

5 Santos is the \_\_\_\_\_ team in Brazil.

- a) better
- b) best
- c) worse
- d) more good
- e) gooder

**Resolução:**

O Santos é o melhor time do Brasil.

**Resposta: B**

## AULA 2

1 Text:... *Getting Enough Sleep?*

One of the \_\_\_\_\_ (a-great) things about growing

\_\_\_\_\_ (b-old) is that you get to stay up \_\_\_\_\_

(c-late). And it's not just your parents who make that decision. Your body gives you permission to enjoy the

\_\_\_\_\_ (d-dark) hours too. Recent research has shown that brain changes during teen years make it

\_\_\_\_\_ (e-easy) for kids to stay up late.

Please go back to the fragment of the text and complete with the correct form of comparative / superlative of the adjectives:

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ greatest
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ older
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ later
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ darkest
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ easier

2 Translate:

- a) to sleep: \_\_\_\_\_ dormir
- b) sleepy: \_\_\_\_\_ sonolento
- c) light sleeper: \_\_\_\_\_ ter sono leve
- d) heavy sleeper: \_\_\_\_\_ ter sono pesado

3 Complete the sentences with the words or expressions studied above:

- a) I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ very well at night.
- b) My father is a \_\_\_\_\_ light sleeper \_\_\_\_\_ and wakes up easily.
- c) My mother is a \_\_\_\_\_ heavy sleeper \_\_\_\_\_ and nothing disturbs her at all.
- d) She is \_\_\_\_\_ sleepy \_\_\_\_\_ now.

4 a) In: "Every mammal has a 'master clock' in its brain...", the underlined pronoun refers to \_\_\_\_\_ mammal \_\_\_\_\_.

b) Choose the right answer: Young people who \_\_\_\_\_ don't \_\_\_\_\_ (isn't / don't / doesn't) get enough sleep are often \_\_\_\_\_ late \_\_\_\_\_ (late / lately / last) for school, or they miss \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ (they / them / it / its) completely.

5 Turn into Portuguese.

a) "Our sleep-wake schedules..."

"Nossos horários de acordar e de dormir..."

b) "..., our internal clock thinks that it's daytime."

"... nosso relógio biológico acha que é dia."



**6** Choose the best word to complete the sentences below:

- a) The streets of London are rocking-or at least  
(at least / at last / lasting) rolling again.
- b) Last week the traffic- clogged (clog /  
clogging / clogged) metropolis began  
(begins / begun / began) demanding a 8 dollar congestion  
charge (charging / charge / charged) from all  
daytime motorists entering the busiest (busy /  
busier / busiest) areas of the city.

**7** Match the columns:

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. congestion         | a) esquema                |
| 2. nearly             | b) temporada, época       |
| 3. scheme             | c) quase                  |
| 4. until              | d) placa de licenciamento |
| 5. season             | e) até                    |
| 6. registration plate | f) congestionamento       |

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	C	A	E	B	D

**8** Write the Simple Past, Past Participle and translation of the following verbs:

- a) to hurt hurt / hurt = ferir
- b) to sleep slept / slept = dormir
- c) to pay paid / paid = pagar
- d) to begin began / begun = começar

**9** Translate the underlined expressions:

- a) He picked up the baby and gently rocked her.  
To rock: balançar
- b) Fatty food may clog your arteries.  
To clog: entupir
- c) The teacher's union is demanding a 10% pay rise this year.  
To demand: exigir
- d) Is there a charge for children or do they go free?  
Charge: taxa, cobrança

**10** Choose the best answer to each sentence:

- a) Do you think that the train is on time  
(time / timer / on time / timed) or will be late?
- b) It's difficult to make a decision without  
(with / of / without) knowing all the facts.
- c) Peter was so tired that he fell asleep  
(fall asleep / fallen asleep / fell asleep)

**11** Put into English:

- a) pais: parents
- b) apreciar: to enjoy
- c) significar: to mean
- d) pesquisa: research
- e) também: too
- f) dados: data
- g) frequentemente: often
- h) sem sono: sleepless

**12** Put into English:

- a) Meus pais também apreciaram muito a festa ontem.  
My parents (also) enjoyed the party very much yesterday, (too).

- b) Os dados estão frequentemente certos.  
The data are often correct.

**13** Translate the following words:

- a) fine: multa
- b) improvement: melhoria
- c) smoothly: tranquilamente
- d) to remain: permanecer
- e) traffic jam: congestionamento

### Exercícios-Tarefa

**1** Complete the following sentences with the words below:

although – to employ – against – to flow – to start up – cash



- a) I didn't have my cheque book so I paid in \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The traffic began \_\_\_\_\_ normally again.
- c) More people are now \_\_\_\_\_ in service industries than in manufacturing.
- d) He decided to go, \_\_\_\_\_ I begged him not to.
- e) She's always rebelled \_\_\_\_\_ authority.
- f) Her mother \_\_\_\_\_ a new business in tourism.

#### Resolução:

- a) cash: em dinheiro
- b) to flow: fluir
- c) employed: empregado
- d) although: embora
- e) against: contra
- f) started up: começou

#### 2 Don't forget the difference between until and up to!

- a) I was here \_\_\_\_\_ after ten last night.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ 10 people can follow me.

#### Resolução

- a) until: até, para tempo
- b) up to: até, para quantidade máxima